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been under Grant, but there had been more in amount, notwithstanding the difference in population" (I. 309). That the handful of office-holders, transacting the modest finances of a small nation under such men as Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, should have been thought capable of exceeding in amount the corruption of the Reconstruction administrations in a time of general inflation, indebtedness, and speculation is almost unthinkable, and cannot be taken seriously. The context shows that Mr. Hoar's opinion was formed as the result of some study undertaken during the Belknap episode in Grant's second term for the purpose of defending the administration. What was then said as a plea in mitigation for the Republican party is now repeated as though it were ascertained history.

Perhaps the kernel of the work lies in the author's summary of his own contribution to recent history, in places where he claims to have exercised decisive influence. Among such are his suggestion of several appointments to Presidents Hayes, Harrison, and McKinley, his membership of the Electoral Commission of 1877, his share in the nomination of Garfield in 1880, and the authorship of some important bills. He maintains that whenever he has differed from his party in any policy, he has been justified by the event. "In every single instance unless the question of the Philippine Islands shall prove an exception . . . the party has come round, in the end, to my way of thinking."

But the permanent value of the volumes, apart from their wealth of anecdotal and personal material, will be in the picture of the career of a conscientious public servant, who could truly say that his life was spent in unselfish legislative duties, which brought neither riches nor inordinate power. "I think I may fairly claim", he modestly says, "that I have done my share of the work of the Senate and of the House to the best of my ability. Senator Edmunds when he left the Senate was kind enough to compliment me by saying that the whole work of the Senate was done by six men, of whom I was one." That this opinion is no great exaggeration appears when one studies the chapter where Mr. Hoar's lifelong committee service is described. He is a true type of the older statesman, the liberal Puritan, if the term be not a solecism, of the early nineteenth century, a type now fast disappearing. How many of our leading senators could say as does Senator Hoar, "I have never lifted my finger or spoken a word to any man to secure or to promote my own election to any office"?

THEODORE CLARKE SMITH.

Dochet (St. Croix) Island : a Monograph. By W. F. GANONG, M.A., Ph.D. (Ottawa : J. Hope and Sons ; Toronto : The Copp-Clark Company ; London : Bernard Quaritch. 1902. Pp. 127-231.)

THIS is the separate issue which really appeared in the summer of 1903, and is to form a part of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of*

Canada, second series, 1902-1903, in Section IV. of Volume VIII. Although presented to the Royal Society on May 27, 1902, its late publication is due to unnecessary delay by the printer.

Dr. Ganong, who is a native of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, has been familiar with this island and its surroundings from early boyhood, and it has occupied a considerable place in his studies for many years, particularly in connection with his *Monograph of the Evolution of the Boundaries of the Province of New Brunswick*, published in the seventh volume, second series, of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* (see the REVIEW, VIII. 364). The object of this study is "to set forth, as accurately, fully, and clearly" as possible "all that is known of the history of this island". To this end Dr. Ganong writes about the island's geography, geology, and natural history; explains its changing nomenclature; records the principal maps which bear upon its cartography; and defines the literature and records from which its place in history may be ascertained. He has divided the history into four periods. Sieur de Monts, accompanied by Champlain, discovered the island in 1604 and began a settlement there. The first period relates to this settlement and to events as far as the grant of Razilly in 1632. Three original works are the sole sources for the greater part of this period, and all subsequent writers have had recourse to them for their facts. Dr. Ganong gives full extracts of their original French texts with translations, liberally annotated. They are Champlain's *Voyages* (1613), Lescarbot's *Histoire* (1612), and *Le Mercure François* for 1608 (printed in 1611). The second period deals with the island's important relation to the northeastern boundary controversies, and in the determination of the River St. Croix as the international boundary between the present province of New Brunswick and the United States, 1796-1799. In this section Dr. Ganong prints a number of important documents from manuscripts in private hands, and his analysis of the island as a bone of contention (its name at the time, curiously enough, was Bone Island) is of the highest importance for the history of our international boundaries. The third period explains its modern history from the first permanent settlement of the St. Croix to the year 1902, and the last consideration is given to the probable and desirable future of the island.

Dochet (pronounced locally Doshay) Island is situated in the River St. Croix, at about where the river empties into Passamaquoddy Bay, in latitude 45° 07' 44", and longitude 67° 08' 03". It has without doubt the distinction of being one of the smallest islands that ever figured in a great international dispute, for it "was the chief determinant in fixing the St. Croix as the international boundary". It is now occupied solely by one of the United States light stations, consisting of a house with a revolving flash-light, and various lesser buildings belonging to the station, together with a small shed used by weir fishermen. Yet concerning this seemingly unimportant place of to-day Dr. Ganong has succeeded in bringing together a mass of historical data sufficient to make a monograph of about one hundred closely printed octavo pages, appropriately illus-

trated, and enhanced by a new survey. The results are a credit to the author and a boon to the historical student. Moreover, the appearance of this study is very timely, since the three-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the island occurs this year, and Dr. Ganong fittingly suggests that the occasion be commemorated with dignified and appropriate ceremonies; that the island be dedicated "to the free use of the people forever", and that a graceful monument, recording the events and commemorating the persons prominent in its history, be erected there by the historical societies of Maine and New Brunswick.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

The twenty-fifth revised edition, recently brought out at Leipzig, of Putzger's *Historischer Schul-Atlas*, is now offered by Lemcke and Buechner (New York, 1902), with an English rendering of the introduction and explanatory notes, and a German-English glossary and index of names. Many additional maps are furnished, without expanding the bulk of the book, by utilizing the backs of the maps included in previous editions. The only noticeable change in former maps is in the color-scheme used, but this in itself constitutes a great improvement, for in general the same color is used for a state or country throughout the series devoted to a period, whereas in former editions, no such rule was followed, and the result was often confusing. The translation of the explanatory notes accompanying the work, but not bound with it, makes the work itself more easily useful to young students, but as much cannot be said of the glossary of German-English names, since in the alphabetical arrangement the German names have been placed first, followed by their English equivalents. The principal usefulness of the atlas for students who do not read German is in the ready location of places noted in English historical readings, and for this reason the English names should have preceded the German in the glossary.

J. B. Bury's edition of Edward A. Freeman's *Historical Geography of Europe* (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. lii, 611) contains little new matter; the work is practically what it was in the two editions issued over twenty years ago under the care of the author himself. Indeed, as Professor Bury suggests, it is a work that should never need many changes; with a few brief additions from time to time, it may be "as fresh and as useful to students a hundred years hence as it is to-day". Accordingly, in the way of changes for this third edition, he has considered it sufficient to notice at the appropriate places the few shiftings in European political geography since 1881; to modify, omit, or add some foot-notes; and to correct occasional trifling errors. He even leaves undisturbed, save by an editorial caution, the section on "Geographical Distribution of Races", in which Mr. Freeman's well-known use of the term Aryan is especially displayed. The maps illustrating the text, which were first published as Volume II., appear separately now as then, but also as a distinct work, with a title of its own: *Atlas to the Historical Geography of Europe*.

E. W. Dow.